

Whereas the report was presented at the 50th session of the UNHRC on June 13, 2022, and concluded by stating that the Commission will conduct investigations and legal analysis into alleged violations and abuses by Israel and will work with judicial accountability mechanisms toward ensuring individual, state, and corporate accountability;

Whereas, on October 20, 2022, the Commission released a report to the United Nations General Assembly, stating that “Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory is now unlawful under international law due to its permanence and the Israeli Government’s de facto annexation policies” and urged that the issue to be referred to the International Court of Justice;

Whereas, on November 11, 2022, the United Nations General Assembly Fourth Committee voted by a margin of 98 in favor, 17 opposed, and 52 abstentions to urgently seek an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the “prolonged occupation, settlement and annexation of Palestinian territory” by Israel; and

Whereas one-sided reporting by the Commission continues to attack Israel, while ignoring the continued violence committed by Hamas and other Palestinian terrorist groups: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls for the Secretary of State to continue to work robustly toward the dissolution of the biased United Nations Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel (referred to in this resolution as the “Commission”) to allow the United Nations Human Rights Council to focus on the many situations around the world that warrant a thorough and even-handed examination;

(2) supports efforts by the Secretary of State to continue to reduce the budget of the Commission until it is eliminated;

(3) believes that eliminating the Commission is an opportunity to fulfill the pledge made at the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly Fifth Committee by Ambassador Patrick F. Kennedy that “the U.S. stands with Israel in rejecting the unprecedented open-ended mandate of this Commission of Inquiry, which perpetuates a practice of unfairly singling out Israel in the U.N.”; and

(4) opposes the persistent anti-Israel bias of the United Nations Human Rights Council and other international organizations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 863—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 2022 AS “NATIONAL LUNG CANCER AWARENESS MONTH” AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR EARLY DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF LUNG CANCER

Ms. SMITH (for herself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 863

Whereas lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related death among individuals in the United States, accounting for more deaths than colon cancer, breast cancer, and prostate cancer combined;

Whereas it is estimated that, in 2022, 236,740 individuals in the United States will be diagnosed with lung cancer, and 130,180 individuals (approximately 350 individuals per day) will die from the disease;

Whereas 1 in 16 men and 1 in 17 women in the United States will develop lung cancer during their lifetimes;

Whereas the rate of lung cancer diagnosis in women in the United States has increased by 79 percent over the past 44 years, each year more women die from lung cancer than breast cancer, and, by 2035, it is estimated that more women will die from lung cancer than men;

Whereas disparities in lung cancer screening, diagnosis, treatment, and mortality are well-documented, and Black men have the highest incidence of lung cancer and the highest mortality rate from lung cancer of any racial or ethnic group in the United States;

Whereas, in 2022, lung cancer in individuals who have never smoked is estimated to account for 20,700 deaths in the United States, according to the American Cancer Society;

Whereas women who have never smoked are more likely to be diagnosed with lung cancer than men who have never smoked;

Whereas, in the United States, the proportion of lung cancers diagnosed in individuals who have never smoked is increasing;

Whereas the 5-year survival rate for localized lung cancer is 61 percent, yet only 19 percent of lung cancers are diagnosed at this stage, while a majority of lung cancer cases are diagnosed at the distant stage, for which the 5-year survival rate is 7 percent;

Whereas screening individuals at high risk of lung cancer using low-dose computed tomography can detect lung cancer earlier than other forms of screening and ultimately save lives;

Whereas over 1,000,000 veterans are eligible for lung cancer screening, but less than 3 percent undergo lung cancer screening by low-dose computed tomography;

Whereas lung cancer screening can effectively reduce lung cancer mortality, but, annually, only 4.5 percent of individuals in the United States at risk for lung cancer undergo lung cancer screening with low-dose computed tomography;

Whereas current lung cancer screening guidelines help identify cancer early for individuals at high risk of lung cancer, leading to a higher likelihood of successful treatment, but can preclude screening for individuals who develop lung cancer, including individuals who have never smoked but have other risk factors, such as family history of lung cancer, exposure to secondhand smoke, or exposure to radon, which is the second leading cause of lung cancer; and

Whereas educational efforts can increase awareness of lung cancer and lung cancer screening among the general public, patients and their families, and health care workers, thereby increasing the early detection of lung cancer: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 2022 as “National Lung Cancer Awareness Month”;

(2) supports the purposes and ideals of National Lung Cancer Awareness Month;

(3) promotes efforts to increase awareness of, and education about, lung cancer among individuals in the United States;

(4) champions efforts to increase lung cancer screening by raising awareness among, and improving access for, individuals who are eligible for lung cancer screening;

(5) recognizes the need for research on the early screening, diagnosis, and treatment of lung cancer; and

(6) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Lung Cancer Awareness Month with appropriate awareness and educational activities.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I have two requests for committees to meet

during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 7, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, December 7, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

PROVIDING FOR CERTAIN WHISTLEBLOWER INCENTIVES AND PROTECTIONS

Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 3316 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3316) to provide for certain whistleblower incentives and protections.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Ms. HASSAN. I ask unanimous consent that the Grassley substitute amendment be considered and agreed to and the bill be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 6507), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Anti-Money Laundering Whistleblower Improvement Act”.

SEC. 2. WHISTLEBLOWER INCENTIVES AND PROTECTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5323 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by section 6314 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (division F of Public Law 116-283) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) AWARDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In any covered judicial or administrative action, or related action, the Secretary, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General and subject to subsection (c), shall pay an award or awards to 1 or more whistleblowers who voluntarily provided original information to the employer of the individual, the Secretary, or the Attorney General, as applicable, that led to the successful enforcement of the covered judicial or administrative action, or related action, in an aggregate amount equal to—

“(A) not less than 10 percent, in total, of what has been collected of the monetary sanctions imposed in the action or related actions; and

“(B) not more than 30 percent, in total, of what has been collected of the monetary sanctions imposed in the action or related actions.

“(2) PAYMENT OF AWARDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any amount paid under paragraph (1) shall be paid from the Fund established under paragraph (3).

“(B) RELATED ACTIONS.—The Secretary may pay awards less than the amount described in paragraph (1)(A) for related actions in which a whistleblower may be paid by another whistleblower award program.

“(3) SOURCE OF AWARDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There shall be established in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund to be known as the Financial Integrity Fund (referred to in this subsection as the ‘Fund’).

“(B) USE OF FUND.—The Fund shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitations, only for the payment of awards to whistleblowers as provided in subsection (b).

“(C) RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF FUND.—The Fund shall not be available to pay any personnel or administrative expenses.

“(4) DEPOSITS AND CREDITS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—There shall be deposited into or credited to the Fund an amount equal to—

“(i) any monetary sanction collected by the Secretary or Attorney General in any judicial or administrative action under this title, chapter 35 or section 4305 or 4312 of title 50, or the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.), unless the balance of the Fund at the time the monetary sanction is collected exceeds \$300,000,000; and

“(ii) all income from investments made under paragraph (5).

“(B) ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.—If the amounts deposited into or credited to the Fund under subparagraph (A) are not sufficient to satisfy an award made under this subsection, there shall be deposited into or credited to the Fund an amount equal to the unsatisfied portion of the award from any monetary sanction collected by the Secretary of the Treasury or Attorney General in the covered judicial or administrative action on which the award is based.

“(C) EXCEPTION.—No amounts to be deposited or transferred into the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund pursuant to the Justice for United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Act (34 U.S.C. 20144) or the Crime Victims Fund pursuant section 1402 of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101) shall be deposited into or credited to the Fund.

“(5) INVESTMENTS.—

“(A) AMOUNTS IN FUND MAY BE INVESTED.—The Secretary of the Treasury may invest the portion of the Fund that is not required to meet the current needs of the Fund.

“(B) ELIGIBLE INVESTMENTS.—Investments shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury in obligations of the United States or obligations that are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, with maturities suitable to the needs of the Fund as determined by the Secretary.

“(C) INTEREST AND PROCEEDS CREDITED.—The interest on, and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of, any obligations held in the Fund shall be credited to, and form a part of, the Fund.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 5323 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraphs (1) and (5), by striking “this subchapter or subchapter III” each place the term appears and inserting “this subchapter, chapter 35 or section 4305 or 4312 of title 50, the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.), or .), and for conspiracies to violate the aforementioned provisions”; and

(B) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by inserting “covered” after “respect to any”; and

(ii) by striking “under this subchapter or subchapter III”; and

(iii) by striking “action by the Secretary or the Attorney General” and inserting “covered action”; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1)(B)(iii)—

(A) by striking “subchapter and subchapter III” and inserting “this subchapter, chapter 35 or section 4305 or 4312 of title 50, and the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.)”; and

(B) by striking “either such subchapter” and inserting “the covered judicial or administrative action”; and

(3) in subsection (g)(4)(D)(i), by inserting “chapter 35 or section 4305 or 4312 of title 50, or the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.),” after “subchapter.”.

The bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Ms. HASSAN. I know of no further debate on the bill, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the bill?

Hearing none, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 3316), as amended, was passed.

Ms. HASSAN. I further ask that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FEMA IMPROVEMENT, REFORM, AND EFFICIENCY ACT OF 2022

Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the message to accompany S. 3092.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 3092) entitled “An Act to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to improve the provision of certain disaster assistance, and for other purposes.”, do pass with an amendment.

MOTION TO CONCUR

Ms. HASSAN. I move to concur in the House amendment, and I ask unanimous consent that the motion be agreed to and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLEAR AND CONCISE CONTENT ACT OF 2022

Ms. HASSAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 502, S. 4577.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4577) to improve plain writing and public experience, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with amendments, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

S. 4577

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Clear and Concise Content Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) AGENCY.—The term “agency” means an executive agency and a military department, as such terms are defined in sections 105 and 102 of title 5, United States Code, respectively.

(2) COVERED CONTENT.—The term “covered content”—

(A) means any content that—

(i) is necessary for obtaining any benefit or service from the Federal Government or for filing taxes; or

(ii) provides information about—

(I) any benefit or service from the Federal Government;

(II) any operations, policies, or guidance of an agency that are of material importance to the agency and are posted publicly by the agency, including any explanation of how to comply with a requirement the Federal Government administers or enforces;

(III) how to interact with or provide feedback to an agency regarding the operations, policies, or guidance of the agency; or

(IV) how to navigate or interact with any agency website, digital service, or office;

(B) includes—

(i) (whether in paper or electronic form) a letter, publication, form, notice, guidance, policy, instruction, or official correspondence of an agency;

(ii) all content necessary for public understanding, interaction, and use of an agency digital service or website; and

(iii) instructions on how to submit comments, feedback, or information in response to a regulation during any portion of the rulemaking or implementation process for a regulation; and

(C) subject to subparagraph (B)(iii), does not include a regulation.

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(4) OPEN GOVERNMENT DATA ASSET.—The term “open Government data asset” has the meaning given that term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(5) PLAIN WRITING.—The term “plain writing” means writing that is clear, concise, well-organized, and follows other best practices appropriate to the subject or field and intended audience, including an audience who may be disabled, may not be proficient in English, or may otherwise be disadvantaged or traditionally underserved.

SEC. 3. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall rescind outdated guidance and issue new guidance for the creation, maintenance, and use of covered content at agencies.